


MATHEW, JAMES
HARVEY

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CONTEMPORARIES

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Abraham Lincoln's Contemporaries

James Harvey Matheny

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



Lincoln Lore

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A Convivial Card Game

When Zimri A. Enos prepared an article which would appear posthumously in the Transactions of *The Illinois State Historical Society* for the year 1909 entitled "Description of Springfield" (pages 190 to 208), he or the editor inserted as an illustration for the paper a photograph of four rather remarkable young men playing cards. Aside from a cutline, no mention is made of James H. Matheny, Samuel Baker and Gibson W. Harris, with only occasional reference to himself (Zimri A. Enos) in the body of the article. Other than the fact that Enos was the author of the article, the photograph is not exactly appropriate as an illustration for the topic.

However, the photograph is of unusual interest to the Lincoln student as all four of the young men were in different ways, directly or indirectly, associated with Abraham Lincoln. Because of the human interest appeal of the photograph, short biographical sketches of the four card players have been compiled.

James H. Matheny

James Harvey Matheny was Lincoln's best man when

he married Mary Todd on November 4, 1842. According to William H. Herndon, "One morning in November (4th), Lincoln hastening to the room of his friend James H. Matheny before the latter had risen from bed, informed that he was to be married that night, and requested him to attend as best man." Matheny would recall later that "Lincoln's (marriage) was the first one ever performed (in Springfield) with all the requirements of the Episcopal ceremony." Lincoln's best man also related that when Lincoln repeated the words "with this ring I thee endow with all my goods and chattels, lands and tenements," Judge Thomas C. Browne would exclaim "God Almighty! Lincoln, the statutes fixes all that!"

James H. Matheny, son of Charles R. Matheny was born October 30, 1818 in Saint Clair County, Illinois. During his youth in Springfield he served as clerk in various local offices. That he was an interesting and exuberant young man is attested by the following account in John Carroll Power's book *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois*, (1876): "In 1840 ten young



From the Transactions of The Illinois State Historical Society For The Year 1909, Publication No. 14 (opposite page 190)

Reading from left to right - James H. Matheny, Samuel Baker, Gibson W. Harris, Zimri A. Enos. (Photograph taken sometime between 1845 - 1847). It might be of interest to suggest that Gibson Harris' room-mate, N. H. Shephard, may have taken this posed photograph.

men, who had been brought up in the vicinity of Springfield, and had not seen much of the world, or heard a great man speak, learned that Henry Clay was to make a speech at Nashville, Tenn., at a certain time. They fitted up an old prairie stage, put on a cover, provided themselves with tents and provisions, and in August, 1840, Benjamin A. Watson, Henry Oswald, Daniel Woodworth, Edna Moore, Stanislaus P. Lalumere, John H. Craighead, Oliver P. Bowen, Benoni Bennett, Moreau Phillips and James H. Matheny started in their wagon, drawn by four horses, and driven by Phillips. They camped out at night, did their own cooking, and sung the stirring campaign songs of that year in passing through every town and village. In some places they were applauded, at others jeered, and occasionally they were pelted with stale eggs, but they sang through it all, were on time to hear Clay's speech, and were invited on the platform. They sung some of their spirited songs, creating quite a furore, saw a crowd of forty thousand men, ten times as many as they had ever seen before, and returned home as they went, having been out five weeks, and traveled about one thousand miles. They felt well paid for their time, labor and expense."

In 1841 Matheny became a deputy in the circuit clerk's office. On February 11, 1845, he married Maria L. Lee, who was born in 1827 in Carrollton, Illinois. Miss Lee was a step-daughter of the brilliant soldier, orator and statesman, Colonel Edward D. Baker who met his death at Ball's Bluff early in the Civil War. The Mathenys had seven children (1876) all born in Springfield.

Matheny was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and was elected Circuit Clerk in 1852. At the end of his term he began the practice of law. With the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, Matheny, Dr. Gershom Jayne and a party of Springfield men went to Washington, D.C. to attend the inauguration on March 4, 1861.

During the Civil War (1862) he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the 114th Illinois Volunteers (Power's history states that Matheny was lieutenant colonel of the 130th Illinois Infantry) and after the siege of Vicksburg he served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864. When his regiment was consolidated with another he resigned. He returned to the legal profession (In 1860 he was associated with George W. Shutt) and became the senior member of the firm Matheny, McGuire & Matheny, but in 1873 was elected county judge of Sangamon County, a position which he held by repeated reelection until his death on September 7, 1890, having resided in Springfield for sixty-eight years.

Samuel Baker

Samuel Baker was a younger brother of Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker who was born in London, England, on February 24, 1811. The family was English and while his two older brothers, Alfred and Edward, were born in England, he along with Rebecca (she married Theodore Jerome, lived at Sausalito, California, where she died at the age of seventy-three) and Thomas were born in the United States.

The Bakers first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but moved westward to New Harmony, Indiana, then on to Belleville and Carrollton, Illinois, and finally in 1835 Edward D. Baker moved to Springfield where he was destined to become a lifelong friend and political ally of Abraham Lincoln. Of course, he would move many times more in the pursuit of an exciting and brilliant career. The older brother whose life is a matter of historical record served as Congressman, Senator and soldier, losing his life at the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861.

In 1845 E. D. Baker lost his brother Thomas who, while living in Carrollton, had been thrown from his horse and was dragged to death. In 1849 Baker received word on May 15 that his brother Samuel had died of cholera in Pekin, Illinois. This was the same disease that had brought about his father's death in Carrollton in 1833. Baker left immediately to attend his younger brother's funeral.

Baker's friendship with Lincoln continued to grow through the years and on March 10, 1846 the Lincolns named their second son, Edward Baker. On February 1, 1850 Baker's namesake died. One would suppose that Samuel Baker was acquainted with Lincoln, or at least that Lincoln knew him as "Ned" Baker's younger brother.

E. D. Baker, undoubtedly, had a high regard for his

brother because he named his youngest son, Samuel. This child died in Springfield on March 9, 1852.

Perhaps Samuel Baker was invited to join the card game in Springfield by James H. Matheny, who had married or would marry Maria L. Lee, a step-daughter of Colonel Baker. Unfortunately, the young man died before he had an opportunity, like his older brothers, (Dr. Alfred C. Baker practiced medicine in Barry, Illinois) to make his mark in the world. It is mere conjecture to surmise that he likely would have enjoyed a successful career if he had lived.

Gibson W. Harris

Gibson William Harris was the first law student to study under the supervision of Lincoln & Herndon from 1845 to 1847. Perhaps it was the chance meeting of Lincoln and Harris in Albion, Edwards County, Illinois on October 20, 1840 that led to this association. According to Harris, Lincoln found time while in Albion to visit the old log schoolhouse of the village, interview the teacher, borrow a copy of Byron's poems, and admonish the students to take advantage of their opportunities because anyone might become President of the United States. Young Harris, one of the pupils, was so impressed by the genial smile of the Whig politician that he asked and obtained permission to take half a day off to attend the great political debate between Lincoln and Democrat Isaac P. Walker, that was to be held in the courthouse.

Harris also recalled that "in September, 1845, through the kindness of our then State Senator, Mr. Charles Constable, it was arranged I should enter the law office of Lincoln & Herndon, at Springfield, as student and clerk." John J. Duff in his book *A. Lincoln Prairie Lawyer* in a chapter entitled "Lincoln's Law Clerks" in writing of Harris stated, "he arrived in Springfield after a three-day journey by stage from Albion." The author continued: "Harris went directly to the Lincoln & Herndon office, where he met Herndon (but did not reveal his identity) who told him that the senior partner was out on the circuit at the time but was expected back in Springfield in a few days. Returning several days later, Harris met Lincoln, who rose from his chair and gave him a 'cordial handshake'. 'You are the young man Mr. Constable spoke to me about?' he asked, whereupon he proceeded to introduce him to Herndon. Then motioning toward the office bookcase, Lincoln remarked: 'You will need what that contains. Make yourself at home.'"

While staying in a local hotel, Harris met N. H. Shephard, a daguerreotypist from Syracuse, New York, who was about to open a gallery in Springfield. Becoming good friends, the two young men secured permanent lodging at a boarding house where Harris remained during his entire stay in Springfield. In the latter part of 1848 Shephard wrote Harris at Albion informing him that he was about to start for California. Shephard never wrote Harris again who always believed that "he was lost on the overland trail." This photographer is of interest because he is believed to have taken the earliest known photograph of Abraham Lincoln. Harris was emphatic that the first photograph of Lincoln was taken in 1846.

While residing in Springfield, Harris was a frequent visitor at the Lincoln home; and on two different occasions, when the senior law partner was unable to accompany his wife, Harris became Mrs. Lincoln's escort to social gatherings where he danced with her. Harris found Mrs. Lincoln to be pleasant-mannered, bright, witty, accomplished "and fond of fun and frolic, but very staid and proper when it was in order to be so."

Harris felt that Lincoln took a kindly interest in him personally, but he said, "simultaneously the less pleasing fact dawned upon me that Mr. Lincoln was not an assiduous instructor in the technics of law (which, indeed, were always more or less irksome to him, his mind dwelling rather on its principles), and reluctantly I began to turn to Mr. Herndon for such explanations as I needed, or, as opportunity offered, discussed what to me were knotty points with various younger members of the local bar. But, while these developments could not but be a damper to the ardent youth unsatisfied until he could enter Mr. Lincoln's office, I never thought of admiring him less."

In 1846, when Lincoln became a candidate for Congress, young Harris took upon himself the task of writing a personal letter to every man of local prominence in the district in the interest of Lincoln's candidacy. After

spending two years in the Lincoln & Herndon office, Harris returned to Albion in April 1847 due to his father's illness, only to have Herndon write his father to induce him to return and resume his duties. Harris' father died in December 1847.

Becoming engaged in manufacturing, Harris moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, accompanied by his wife (it is assumed that he married in Albion). The Cincinnati city directories from 1856 to 1885 indicate that Harris was a mattress and bedding manufacturer who had a factory located at 130 Sycamore Street and 189th W. Fifth Street. The directories also indicate that he lived at 416 Hopkins Street, 226 Popular Street and at Winton Place.

On September 17-18, 1859 Lincoln was in Cincinnati to answer an impassioned "Squatter Sovereignty" address of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. He was accompanied by his wife and son, Tad. They stayed at the Burnet House. At 8:00 p.m. on Saturday the 17th Lincoln spoke from "the balcony over Kinsey's jewelry store, on the north side of what was then the Fifth Street Market Place, but is now the open space adjoining the beautiful Fountain and Esplanade." Once the speech was concluded, Harris elbowed his way to the Lincoln carriage where he was cordially greeted. Lincoln said, "Gibson, get in; Mary is with me. She is at the hotel, and you must come down to see her." As it was eleven o'clock Harris declined the invitation but agreed to call on the Lincolns the next morning.

When Harris called at the Burnet House on Sunday forenoon, he was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Lincoln and was cordially scolded for not having brought Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Lincoln said, "I will be here this afternoon" and "you must be sure to bring her then." That afternoon the two ladies met for their first and only time.

On February 12, 1861 when the President-elect and Mrs. Lincoln were in Cincinnati en route to Washington, D.C., Harris went to the Burnet House for another visit. There he met Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Willie and Tad. Bob was not there as he was being entertained by some young men of the city. Mrs. Lincoln was cordial and the visit lasted nearly an hour.

Before Harris left, Lincoln inquired if he was satisfied with what he was doing, evidently thinking of a government position to which Harris might be appointed. Harris answered, "Yes." It has been suggested that Lincoln was thinking of the Collectorship of the Port of Cincinnati. If Harris had not been satisfied with his manufacturing business, no doubt the office would have been available to him. During periods of a business depression, Harris sometimes wished that he had answered Lincoln differently, but with the upswing of business and the receipt of government contracts, Harris entertained no more regrets.

In later years Harris cherished the memory of his early association with the martyred President, and one of his prized mementoes was a copy of the President's favorite poem, "O Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud." Harris wrote "Many a time at the office did he recite this (O Why Should The Spirit of Mortal be Proud) poem in whole or in part; for a while I actually thought he had written it, so nearly did it resemble, in tone and meter, one of the several compositions of his own that I had found in the office desk. One day I asked him for a copy of it. 'All right,' he said, 'get pen, paper and ink, and you can take it down as I repeat it.' I still have the copy, fourteen stanzas, thus made."

Harris, in recalling his tenure as a law student in Springfield, wrote an article entitled, "My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," which appeared in the November, December, 1903 and January, February, 1904 issues of *Woman's Home Companion*.

In his declining years, Harris moved to Florida to his beautiful home at Holly Hill, where he died on December 6, 1911.

Zimri A. Enos

Zimri Allen Enos must have felt a close relationship to Abraham Lincoln in that he served two terms of two years each as county surveyor of Sangamon County. Lincoln it will be recalled was a deputy surveyor (under T. M. Neale) of Sangamon County. Years later Enos would make the following statement about his famous contemporary: "Many persons seem to treat doubtfully or lightly the statement that Mr. Lincoln was a Surveyor; but those old Surveys, such as Mr. Ledlie and others who knew him personally and have consulted with him

on the subject of surveying, or having had occasion to retrace any of his work, will bear witness that he was a good practical land surveyor."

Enos was the son of Pascal Paoli Enos and he was born on September 29, 1821, in St. Louis, Missouri. He moved with his family to Springfield about 1823. On June 10, 1846 he married Agnes D. Trotter, who was born in New York City on February 15, 1825. They had six children (1876) born in Springfield. After serving as a county surveyor, Enos was elected to three terms as Alderman of Springfield.

Lincoln Day By Day - A Chronology contains numerous references to Enos. The May 6, 1844 entry indicates that he was a delegate from Sangamon County in Tremont, Illinois, where seventh congressional district Whigs convened to nominate E. D. Baker for Congress. On March 2, 1846 Enos was appointed a delegate to the congressional convention and instructed to vote for Lincoln. On June 22, 1855 Enos, then the Sangamon County surveyor, completed a survey of the thirty-six acre tract near northwest Springfield which Lincoln was handling for Mrs. Maria L. Bullock of Lexington, Kentucky, who was Mrs. Lincoln's aunt. On July 27, 1855 Enos at Lincoln's request completed the survey of additional tracts of Mrs. Bullock's land. On March 14, 1857 Lincoln concurred in a legal opinion which was written by Stephen T. Logan at the request of Zimri A. Enos. The opinion concerned the compensation received by the county surveyor.

As a well-known professional surveyor of his day, Enos was called upon to give a paper on "The Early Surveyors and Surveying in Illinois" before the Illinois Society of Engineers meeting in Springfield on January 29, 1891. His paper appeared in pamphlet form (M. 1082) with a facsimile of a plot of survey by Lincoln dated May 10, 1836, and a facsimile of Mr. Lincoln's opinion on "Congressional regulation of surveying" dated January 6, 1859.

Enos died December 8, 1907.

James Pollock

Lincoln's Director of the Mint

When Abraham Lincoln served his one term in Congress (1847-1849), he resided (sometimes with and sometimes without his family) at Mrs. Benjamin Sprigg's boarding house in Carroll Row, two squares east of the Capitol building. (See *Lincoln Lore* No. 1524, February, 1965).

It was customary at that time for Congressmen to board in small clubs or messes, somewhat on the order of students in college towns. Lincoln's messmates were Pennsylvania representatives John Blanchard, John Dickey, A. R. McIlvaine, John Strohm and James Pollock. Three other congressmen at Mrs. Spriggs' were Elisha Embree of Indiana, P. W. Tompkins of Mississippi and Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio. All nine of the congressmen were members of the Whig party.

Of this group one had achieved distinction. Giddings was "for twenty years (1838-1859) the most distinguished anti-slavery leader of the House." In 1861 as President, Lincoln appointed Giddings consul general to Canada, an office he held until his death.

Pollock was destined to achieve distinction. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1854 as a Union-Republican and brought about many reforms in legislation, reduced the state debt and eliminated state taxation. On the expiration of his term in office, he resumed his law practice.

In 1861 President Lincoln appointed Pollock director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, which position he held until October, 1866. By his efforts, and with the approval of Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, the motto "In God we trust" was placed on all the national coins large enough to contain it, which practice continues today.

In 1869 Pollock was reappointed director of the mint, which position he filled for many years. Born in 1810, he died in 1890.

The United States Mint at Philadelphia has struck eighteen medallions of the directors of the mint from David Rittenhouse to Eva Adams. The Pollock bronze medallion, 3 inches in diameter, sells for three dollars. The obverse contains the following wording: The Hon. James Pollock, LL.D. The reverse: "Governor/of/Pennsylvania/1855 to 1858/Director/of U. S. Mint 1861/Resigned 1866/Reappointed/1869.

(See Medallion on Page 4)



Lincoln Lore

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1699

LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD FRIENDS: FRIENDS OF THE NEGRO

On June 24, 1847, Benjamin Bond offered a resolution to the Illinois Constitutional Convention "to report a provision prohibiting free negroes from emigrating into this State, and that no person shall bring slaves into this State from other States and set them free." Bond's motion eventually became Article 14 of the Illinois Constitution. Abraham Lincoln was not a member of the constitutional convention, and, since he assumed his seat in the United States House of Representatives in December, he was not in Springfield on March 6, 1848, to vote on the article. There is nothing on the subject in his surviving correspondence. Some of Lincoln's friends and political associates, however, were members of the convention, and many of his Springfield neighbors did vote on the constitution — and on Article 14, which was submitted separately for a vote — in the spring of 1848. The record of the convention and of the votes of his Springfield friends goes a long way towards dashing any argument that Abraham Lincoln's racial views were deeply rooted in Western negrophobia.

Benjamin Bond was a Whig, but his resolution stirred plenty of opposition among fellow Whig delegates to the constitutional convention. Stephen Trigg Logan, who had been Lincoln's law partner three years before, was one of the Whig delegates who had doubts about the resolution. "It was a subject of a good deal of delicacy," he suggested, "and one upon which it was difficult at all times clearly to distinguish between judgement and prejudice." John M. Palmer, a Democrat, detested "one idea" reformers, but "Every impulse of his heart and every feeling of his, was in opposition to slavery." Agitation of the subject blocked quiet movements to ameliorate the slaves' condition and "remove the great stain of moral guilt now upon this great republic." The proposition, therefore, should not be in the constitution. Logan, too,

wanted to leave the proposition out, in part because he "respected the abolitionists and believed them to be honest and sincere." Stephen A. Hurlbut, a Whig like Logan, "never would consent to" the proposition.

Lincoln's brother-in-law Ninian Wirt Edwards was also a member of the convention. A month after Bond offered his resolution, Edwards suggested a cleverly thought out amendment to the proposed bill of rights:

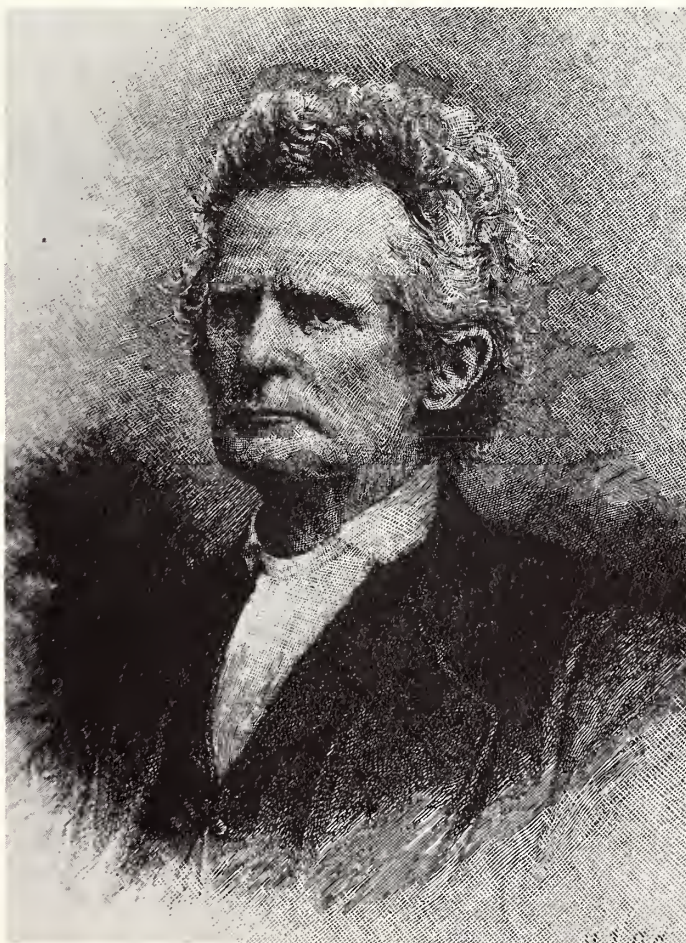
Whereas, so much of section nineteen of the bill of rights as provides for the restriction upon blacks, in connection with certain civil rights, privileges and immunities, is an implied admission of their possession of such rights, as citizens of this state and the United States, in the absence

of such constitutional restrictions; and, *whereas*, the directions therein given to the Legislature presupposes that any portion of the people of this state would be in favor of conferring such rights and privileges (as is therein denied) to colored people; and *whereas*, the Legislature would have no power to allow to persons of color to hold office and without any constitutional prohibition have already passed laws with severe penalties, not only making intermarriage and marriage contracts between them and the whites a criminal offence, but null and void, therefore,

Resolved, That said article be committed to the committee on Revision with instructions to omit so much of said section as refers to persons of color.

Springfield voted overwhelmingly to bar entry of Negroes into Illinois, 774-148. The minuscule 16% minority which defied prejudice, however, contained a number of people whose names are quite familiar to Lincoln students.

STEPHEN TRIGG LOGAN was true to his stand at the convention. On voting day he voted against the exclusion clause. A Kentuckian, like Lincoln, Logan had been Lincoln's law partner from 1841 to 1844, when the partnership was amicably dissolved so that Logan could bring his son David



From the Louis A. Warren
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FIGURE 1. Stephen Trigg Logan grew timid in old age, but in 1848 he said "no."

into his firm. Lincoln and Logan were close associates in the Whig party in the 1840s, and Logan would be the Whig candidate for Lincoln's Congressional seat the next August.

NINIAN WIRT EDWARDS was also true to his position at the convention and voted against the exclusion clause. Edwards, also a Kentuckian by birth, had married Mary Todd Lincoln's sister Elizabeth in 1832. Edwards was also a Whig, though his political views differed considerably in tone from Lincoln's. Usher F. Linder recalled that the socially prominent Edwards hated "democracy . . . as the devil is said to hate holy water." In August he would run for the Illinois House of Representatives.

ANSON G. HENRY, who was one of Lincoln's closest political associates in the 1840s as well as his doctor, voted against the clause barring Negroes from Illinois. Lincoln and Henry were perhaps the most organization-minded Whigs in the state, and the doctor was a tireless letter-writer and political worker. Henry had been born in Richfield, New York, but had lived in Illinois since the early 1830s. Later in 1848, he and Lincoln would stump the district for Zachary Taylor.

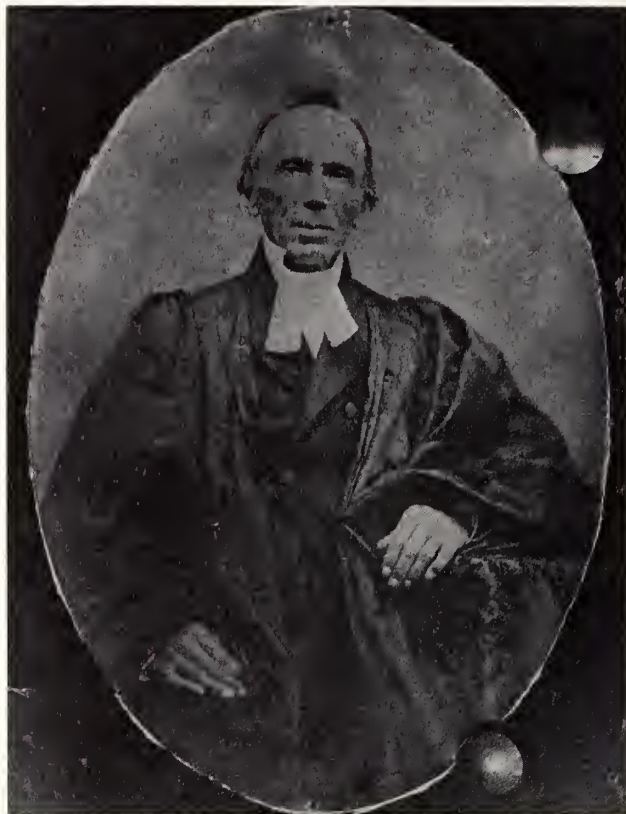
SIMEON FRANCIS, who also voted against the exclusion clause, was the editor of Springfield's Whig newspaper, the *Illinois State Journal*. After what Lincoln referred to as the fatal first of January, 1841, Mrs. Francis had been instrumental in getting Lincoln and Mary Todd back together again. Simeon Francis frequently opened the *Journal's* pages to Lincoln. He had been born in Connecticut, but he moved to Springfield in 1831. By 1848 he was thinking of moving to Oregon, and a year later Lincoln would seek his appointment as Secretary of Oregon Territory from the Taylor administration.

JAMES COOK CONKLING, another opponent of the exclusion clause, was a Princeton graduate, born in New York City. When he moved to Springfield in 1838, he very quickly moved into genteel society. He married Mercy Ann Levering, one of Mary Todd Lincoln's best friends. A Whig in politics, Conkling had been elected mayor of Springfield in 1844.



From the Louis A. Warren
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FIGURE 2. John Todd Stuart abstained.



From the Louis A. Warren
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FIGURE 3. The Reverend Charles Dresser abstained.

JAMES HARVEY MATHENY was also a Whig associate of Lincoln's. He was probably the best man at Lincoln's wedding in 1842. In 1858 Stephen A. Douglas would call Matheny, Lincoln's "especial confidential friend for the last twenty years." He was an Illinois native.

ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE was the chief editorial writer for the *Illinois State Journal* while Lincoln was in Congress. Born in Kentucky, he was a West Point graduate, an Episcopal minister at one time, and, for a time, the law partner of Lincoln's friend Edward D. Baker. A Whig in politics, Bledsoe would move from Springfield later in 1848 to take up residence in Mississippi, where his racial views would change a great deal.

BENJAMIN S. EDWARDS voted, as his brother Ninian Wirt did, against the exclusion article. A Yale graduate, his legal career had brought him many of the same acquaintances Lincoln had. After studying law in New Haven, he read law in Stephen T. Logan's office, was briefly associated with Edward D. Baker, and in 1843 became John Todd Stuart's partner. Stuart had been Lincoln's first law partner. Edwards was a Whig.

Some people who voted for the constitution did not vote on the Negro exclusion clause. The meaning of an abstention on this issue is not altogether clear, but it shows at least a lack of aggressive prejudice, a willingness not to bait the race issue, and a contentment with leaving the free Negro alone.

JOHN TODD STUART abstained on the exclusion article. A Kentuckian who became Lincoln's political mentor in the Illinois Legislature, Stuart was also the man who encouraged Lincoln to study law. Thereafter, he showed his faith in the New Salem railsplitter by taking him as his partner.

CHARLES DRESSER also abstained from voting on the exclusion article. Born in Connecticut, he became Springfield's Episcopal Rector in 1838. On November 4, 1842, he solemnized the marriage vows of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.



From the Louis A. Warren
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FIGURE 4. John M. Palmer.

Not all of the voters against the Negro exclusion clause were Whigs or friends of Abraham Lincoln, of course. Peter Cartwright, an ardent Democrat whom Lincoln had defeated in his race for Congress in 1846, voted against the article. And John Calhoun, another Democrat who had appointed the penniless Lincoln as his deputy surveyor in New Salem, abstained from voting on the article.

Nor were Lincoln's personal and political friends unanimous in their opposition to the exclusion of free Negroes from Illinois.

WILLIAM HENRY HERNDON voted for the exclusion article. At the time of the vote, he was Lincoln's law partner and enthusiastic Whig ally. They were having a dispute, however, over Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican War. Herndon could not understand Lincoln's stand in a constitutional, moral, or political sense, though Lincoln sent him letter after letter explaining his position.

DAVID LOGAN did not vote the way his father Stephen Trigg Logan voted. He supported the exclusion of Negroes from the state.

WILLIAM BUTLER, famed for his ability to predict the outcome of elections, was born in Kentucky. A friend of Stephen T. Logan's, he was an active Whig and a political associate of Lincoln's. He supported the exclusion article.

The preponderance in number as well as in importance in Lincoln's life lay with those who opposed the exclusion article. Lincoln's friends opposed it, though there were significant exceptions — most notably, William Herndon.

The vote on this constitutional article is not a reliable predictor of later political behavior. Hurlbut became a Republican and was entrusted by Lincoln in 1861 with a delicate information-gathering mission to South Carolina. Palmer also became a Republican and a sturdy supporter of Lincoln's political career. Lincoln in turn made him a brigadier general. Other members of the constitutional convention who protested anti-black legislation had very different political careers. Edwards became a Democrat — a move that shocked Lincoln — and he opposed Lincoln's

election in 1860. Logan's politics during the Lincoln administration were murky. Herndon said that he was like other "monied men": "old & timid — disturbed and terrified." During Reconstruction he became a Democrat, though he later returned to the Republican fold.

Simeon Francis, Anson Henry, and James Cook Conkling became Republicans. Conkling was staunchly antislavery and told President Lincoln of his hope that Union military victories would leave "no question as to the condition and rights of 'American citizens of African descent.'"

Matheny, on the other hand, dragged his feet in becoming a Republican, entering the party much later than Lincoln. Edwards became a Republican in 1856, but he switched to the Democratic party a year later. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, far from becoming a Republican, grew gradually to advocate slavery as biblically justified. He was the Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America!

The complexities of American politics in the middle of the nineteenth century prevent attaching any clear racial views to those of Lincoln's friends who opposed the exclusion article. Their later political views were not necessarily consistent with a friendly stance towards the Negro. Moreover, the extremism of the article probably caused some to doubt its constitutionality, no matter what their sentiments on racial questions. Still, the mass of voters certainly did not think it extreme, and over 80% of Springfield's citizens supported it. To be a part of so small a minority in opposition was a significant, even heroic, act.

Editor's Note: Archivist Dean DeBolt of the Sangamon State University Library generously sent microfilmed copies of the poll books on which this article is based.

R. GERALD McMURTRY LECTURES PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Printed copies of the 1979 R. Gerald McMurry Lecture, Don E. Fehrenbacher's *The Minor Affair: An Adventure in Forgery and Detection*, are available on request. A few copies of the 1978 lecture, Richard N. Current's *Unity, Ethnicity, & Abraham Lincoln*, are still available as well. Requests will be filled as long as supplies last.

THE MINOR AFFAIR An Adventure in Forgery and Detection

DON E.
FEHRENBACHER

THE SECOND ANNUAL
R. GERALD McMURTRY LECTURE
DELIVERED AT
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1978

HAMILTON, LEE DAVID

Lee David Hamilton/The Lincoln Calendarbook 1979/(Picture of French's statue of Lincoln)/(Cover title)/[Copyright 1978 by Lee David Hamilton. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any matter is prohibited. Bookcalendar copyright and Calendarbook copyright in 1978. Published by The Prairie River Press, Post Office Box 8, Greenville, Wisconsin 54942.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 8 1/2" x 7", 60 pp., illus. Calendarbook on Lincoln containing text, plain and colored illustrations, and a 1979 calendar.

SCHILDT, JOHN W.

Four/Days/In/October/by/John W. Schildt/[Copyright 1978 by John W. Schildt. Published by Craft Press.]

Brochure, paper, 8 1/2" x 5 1/2", v. p., 71 (4) pp., illus., price, \$2.00.

STROZIER, CHARLES B., PH.D.

(Portrait)/Abraham Lincoln/Charles B. Strozier, Ph.D./Associate Professor of History/Sangamon State University/Springfield, Illinois/Lecturer in Psychiatry/Rush Medical College/Chicago, Illinois/(Caption title)/[Copyright 1978 by Warner/Chilcott. All rights reserved. Published by *Psychobiography*, Vol. 1, No. 2.]

Pamphlet, paper, 10 7/8" x 8 1/8", 15 (1) pp., illus.

LOUIS A. WARREN LINCOLN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, THE

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor./Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the/Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801. /Number 1685, July 1978 to Number 1690, December 1978.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8 1/2", 4 pp., illus. Number 1685, Five Ex-Presidents Watched The Lincoln Administration, July 1978; Number 1686, Pale-faced People and Their Red Brethren, August 1978; Number 1687, A "Great Fraud"? Politics in Thomas Ford's *History of Illinois*, September 1978; Number 1688, Recent Acquisitions: Important Fiftieth Anniversary Gift From Lincoln National Life's Agency Heads, October 1978; Number 1689, Don E. Fehrenbacher On The Dred Scott Case: A Review, November 1978; Number 1690, Index for 1978, December 1978.

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BURGESS, LARRY E., DR.

Powderly, Lincoln/And The Shrine/By Dr. Larry E. Burgess, Archivist/Head Of Special Collections/A. K. Smiley Public Library/(Portraits of Powderly and Lincoln)/A Keepsake/February 12, 1979/Lincoln Memorial Shrine/Redlands, California/(Cover title)/[Printed at the Beacon Printery, Redlands, California.]

Pamphlet, paper, 8 5/8" x 5 1/2", (1) pp., printing on inside back cover, illus. Limited edition No. 219.

GUTMAN, RICHARD J. S. AND KELLIE O. GUTMAN

John Wilkes Booth/Himself/Richard J. S. Gutman/Kellie O. Gutman/Hired Hand Press Dover, Massachusetts 1979/[Copyright 1979 by Richard J. S. Gutman & Kellie O. Gutman. Printed by Thomas Todd Company, Boston.]

1978-25

Book, cloth, 8 1/2" x 8 1/2", 87 (1) pp., inlaid photograph of Booth on front cover, illus., price, \$17.50. No. 162 of limited edition of 1,000 copies. Autographed copy by authors.

HYMAN, HAROLD M.

Harold M. Hyman/*With Malice Toward Some: Scholarship (or/Something Less) on the Lincoln Murder*/(Caption title)/[Copyright 1979 by the Abraham Lincoln Association. Published by the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois.]

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6 1/4", fr., 23 (1) pp.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Lincoln Memorial University Press/(Device)/Spring 1979/Vol. 81, No. 1/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education./[Harrogate, Tenn.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 60 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

LLOYD, JOHN A.

Snowbound/With/Mr. Lincoln/John A. Lloyd/Vantage Press/New York Washington Atlanta Hollywood/[Copyright 1979 by John A. Lloyd. All rights reserved. First edition.]

Book, cloth, 8 1/4" x 5 1/2", fr., 125 (11) pp., illus., price, \$6.95.

McCrary, Peyton

Abraham Lincoln And/Reconstruction/The Louisiana Experiment/by Peyton McCrary/(Face of Lincoln)/Princeton University Press/Princeton, New Jersey/[Copyright 1978 by Princeton University Press. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 9 1/2" x 6 3/8", xviii p., 423 (3) pp., illus., price, \$25.00.

(SHIMIZU, HIROSHI)

(Title: Lincoln)/[Copyright 1979 by Gakken, Tokyo. Published by Gakken, Tokyo. Printed in Japan. Entire contents of book printed in Japanese language.]

Book, hard boards, 8 15/16" x 6 1/8", 144 pp., entire text is a comic book, black and white and colored illustrations. Juvenile literature.

WEBER, GEORGE W.

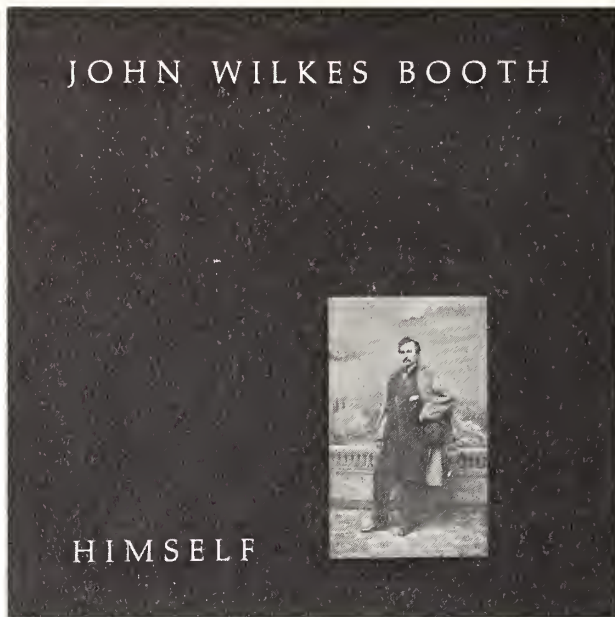
Did John Wilkes Booth Take His Own Life/At Enid, Oklahoma?/By George W. Weber/Madison, Wisconsin/(Portrait of Lincoln)/Bulletin Of 35th Annual Meeting/of/The Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin/held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin/April 16, 1978/Historical Bulletin No. 34/1979/(Cover title)/

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7 9/16", 16 pp., illus., price, \$1.25. Send to Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, c/o State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1107 Emerald Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53715.

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Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor./Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the/Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801./Number 1691, January 1979 to Number 1696, June 1979.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8 1/2", 4 pp., illus. Number 1691, James Speed, A Personality Indeed, January 1979; Number 1692, Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library And Museum Is Recipient Of Baroness/Lincoln Award, February 1979; Number 1693, Peyton McCrary On Lincoln's Louisiana Experiment: A Review, March 1979; Number 1694, The Confederacy As A Revolutionary Experience, April 1979; Number 1695, Lincoln And Washburne, May 1979; Number 1696, Lincoln And The Hateful Poet, June 1979.



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